

## THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE, BROAD-STREET PHARMACY, 23 EAST BROAD STREET.

MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1203 HULL STREET.

SUNDAY.....OCTOBER 16, 1898.

Friends of the Dispatch would do us a favor by informing us promptly of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

Information is also desired by us of the delinquency of any carrier of ours in Richmond, Manchester, or elsewhere.

Mail subscribers are likewise invited to report to us whenever their papers come late or irregularly.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

Mr. Hanna has ordered danger signals, as it were, to be put up at all his headquarters in the North to warn the public that without great effort upon the part of Republicans the Democrats will carry the next House of Representatives.

Of course, among other things, he wishes to alarm the millionaires and squeeze from them large contributions, but we may well imagine that some of his fears are real. If the Democrats of the country are as zealous and active on November 8th as they should be, there is every reason to believe they will secure a majority in the next House.

An influential Republican paper recently said that the South could be counted upon to furnish one hundred Democratic representatives, and it is represented that but seventy-nine other Democratic members would be needed to oust the Republicans from power in the lower branch of Congress. And right there we have the ground-work of all the Republican calculations.

When the congressional elections took place two years ago the Democratic party was sadly divided in several States where our lines have now been reformed, and where we have now excellent prospects of winning. In New York, for instance, the Republicans are prepared to concede that we will gain four congressmen. It is quite certain that we shall make that of a gain, and maybe a far greater one. The contest between Van Wyck and Roosevelt will bring out a big vote, and the outlook for Van Wyck's election is good. The betting which began at 6 to 10 in favor of Roosevelt is now nearly even, as we learn from the New York Herald. Our party in the State of New York seems united under Van Wyck, and we suppose there will be little of "splitting" on the congressional vote. So we may rely upon New York's sending an increased number of Democrats to the House this year.

Kentucky's delegation now includes four Republicans—the result of the Democratic split in that State two years ago. Now the prospects are that Kentucky will elect almost a solid Democratic delegation. The Maryland Republicans now have six members; a condition that cannot stand. They concede a probable loss of two this year, but they would be nearer right if they said three or four. Indiana has nine Republicans in the present House, but they are not likely to have half that number in the next. Illinois sent seventeen Republicans in 1896, but it is not supposed by any well-informed politician that they can hold anything like that number of seats. They would be lucky to get a dozen in the next House. Pennsylvania has twenty-six Republicans in the House now, but owing to factional fights there, in which Quay and Wanamaker are prominent, it probably will lose several seats. And so we might go on through the entire list, showing where the Republicans are likely to suffer losses.

The Republicans had exceptional advantages in the campaign two years ago, and they do not and cannot expect to hold the ground they won then. They do not expect to escape without great losses.

Of course, Hanna, Platt, Quigg, and all the other leaders of the party are going to "shake the plum tree" as violently as possible, and many plums will fall. Their campaign fund will be large, but not larger than their needs—which are great.

We expect few, if any, losses in the South to fall upon our party. Our people are well-nigh unanimous against the McKinley expansion policy, and they are incensed with the administration because of the number of negroes it has appointed to office. Nor is the free-silver sentiment abated in the slightest degree; nor is it likely to be, so long as cotton and

other southern products are selling as low as they are now.

Speaking for Virginia, we would say that while our voters are apathetic, and while there are few lively contests here, the Democrats may be relied upon to do as well, if not better, than we did two years ago.

The advantage that the country would derive from having a Democratic House next year would be that it would preface our success in the presidential election, and it would exercise a conservative influence on legislation of all sorts. The question of territorial expansion and that of governing the Colonies may be settled by the present Congress. So, too, the question of increasing the army and navy; but following after these will come many other questions of great importance. And especially will there fall upon the next Congress the duty of determining whether the war taxes shall continue and what permanent policy shall be adopted for providing the revenue that our vastly increased expenses will impose upon the country. So there is much for us to fight for and much for us to hope for, as the result of the elections that are to take place on Tuesday, November 8th.

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Massachusetts, following New York's lead, has decided to abolish the gallows as a means of capital punishment, and will hereafter send her murderers to the "death chair." And it is said that efforts will shortly be made in Connecticut to inaugurate the same change, though the movement has not yet started.

When "electrocution" was introduced in the Empire State, the gravest doubts concerning its practicability were entertained. As if to justify these fears, the "death" chair really made a poor job of its first victims, though we believe it has since made some of its work well. Of course, there were no means of making experiments with the terrible invention, and until it actually did its initial work no one could say just how successfully it would operate.

All the other States in the Union still cling tenaciously to the gallows as a medium of capital punishment, though the gibbet has many hideous features, and, at best, an awkward device.

The sentiment of the whole civilized world now appears to be rather averse to capital punishment, though it is still a necessity which cannot altogether be abandoned. Indeed, the law writers uphold it as a "sine qua non" in our body politic. The late John B. Minor, whose legal views are everywhere recognized in this State, has expressed the opinion that God has specifically ordained, it would seem for all generations, that homicide should be punished by death. He quotes that line from Genesis, which says that "Who sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," and also the 17th verse of 24th Leviticus. It is understood, of course, that these injunctions apply to murders, and not to accidental killing.

Capital punishment was recently abolished in Switzerland, and since this change the Empress of Austria met her death at that republic at the hands of a cowardly assassin, who gloats over his crime. Possibly if the gallows or the death chair awaited him, there would be less flippancy in his allusions to his offense. The Austrians were greatly disappointed when they learned that the murderer could not be executed, and a few days later their disappointment turned to indignation when they learned that the prisoner was allowed to smoke during his confinement. But the Swiss promptly stopped that, and they will doubtless see to it that the stay of the unfortunate Queen gets his full deserts, as prescribed by their law.

Alice Morse Earle, in her valuable book on "Curious Punishments of Bygone Days," laments the fact that America deals so severely with her criminals. She asserts that Belgium, Holland, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, Guatemala, Venezuela, and Costa Rica have wholly abolished the death penalty, and that in cruel Russia it has never been pronounced since 1763, save in cases of treason, while even China has only eleven capital offenses.

In our country we have sixty-two crimes punishable with death, and the authorities express regret and mortification at the knowledge of the fact that in Maryland "setting fire to a hay-rick is to this day punishable by death."

At the first glance it might, indeed, appear that we are harsh with our criminals, but as a matter of fact it is just the other way. In Virginia the jurors are lenient in the extreme, and never appear to forget for an instant that every man is innocent until he is proved guilty, while they assuredly give full weight to the "reasonable doubts," on which counsel dwell so carefully. The condemned man—if he happens to be one of the few sentenced to death—generally gets the benefits of an appeal, and as a last resort has the Executive to hear a petition for clemency. Taken all in all, we think the murderer has very little to justify his complaint, and whether he dies on the gallows or in the electric chair, he but gets his just deserts.

## DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

The matter of "deporting" the convicts discharged from the Virginia penitentiary is still engaging public attention. Too many of them are disposed to make Richmond their home. They like this city, but our people do not like them. We wish to be rid of them as soon as possible, and inasmuch as the State furnishes them with transportation back to the places from which they were sent, it seems not unreasonable to expect them to leave here as soon as the prison doors are opened to them.

Nor do we see any great legal difficulties in the way of hastening their departure. Most of the convicts were suspicious characters before going to the penitentiary, and it is hardly to be presumed that they are less so upon coming out.

That would be a safe rule for our police to work upon. There might be exceptions to the rule, but these exceptions could be easily learned by our officers' communicating with the penitentiary officials.

The presence here of gangs of ex-convicts is a menace to property and good order, and it is a hardship that the Legislature never meant to impose upon this city. The Dispatch is glad to hear that members of the Police Board are giving the subject attention, and we trust the result will be gratifying to the public.

The Dispatch has received an invitation to be represented at the National Peace Jubilee, to be held in Chicago the 15th and 16th of October, "to celebrate the successful termination of the war with Spain and the advent of peace, and to fittingly commemorate the splendid achievements of the American army and navy."

The invitation card is handsomely engraved, and as to size is characteristic of Chicago—i. e., is gotten up on a big scale.

## THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES.

While, as we pointed out yesterday, some of our Imperialistic contemporaries are interpreting President McKinley's expression, "The courage of destiny," as committing him unequivocally to the "grab-all" policy, not a few of the anti-annexation papers contend that he has also used language on his western tour which, to say the least, can be construed as indicating that he is still undecided touching the annexation issue.

President McKinley has said so many things and uttered such a variety of sentiments on his western tour that, judging him simply out of his own mouth, our anti-annexation contemporaries would seem justified in "giving him the benefit of a doubt." He has discussed every question—past, present, and future—connected with the war with Spain, except the question of its mismanagement, and in default of the possibility of getting at an equation of his views on any given subject, there would appear to be a medium of reason in the contention of the opponents of Imperialism, that in his confusion of ideas there is some consolation for them. As it would seem from the bunching of the President's utterances that he doesn't know where "he is at," the anti-annexationists naturally argue and entertain hope that he may possibly arrive finally at an anti-Imperialistic stand.

But there is a very important fact that the anti-Imperialists seem not to have reckoned with in this matter. In swinging around the circle the President has been out of the radius of the malign influence of Hanna. The schoolmaster of the administration has been attending to other business—the financial business of the congressional campaign, perhaps—and has allowed the President a little holiday out of school-bounds. It will be remembered that for some time after the signing of the protocol the administration schoolmaster was not around. At least, he was not in evidence about the presidential household. It will also be remembered that during that time the President made several statements which encouraged the conclusion that he was undecided on the Philippines question. Indeed, some of these statements almost justified the conclusion that he was positively opposed to Imperialism. But Hanna re-entered upon the scene, and what a change! In effect, he gave the public to understand that he was the real dictator of the administration policy, and thereafter we heard very little of the President's indecision. Thus it will be, we imagine, when Hanna gets Mr. McKinley back to Washington again, and can spare a few days from the work of putting his election methods into practical operation for the purpose of re-choosing his pupil.

So we say that, while we would that we could take of the President's recent speeches the same optimistic view that some of our anti-annexation contemporaries take of them, we see no hope save in such a Democratic victory next month as will make it unmistakably manifest to the Republican party that the path to Imperialism is the path to that party's extinction. We see no hope save in such a Democratic victory as will be a warning to the Republican party that, should it use its present power to consummate Imperialism, the people will rise in a political revolution and crush it out of existence. That might cause Hanna to pause.

## ROUGH ON ROOSEVELT.

Colonel Roosevelt's lot is not an entirely happy one. He has his ups and downs like much less advertised men. Two of his recent appointments for speaking have turned out disagreeably. He yielded to a pressing invitation to go to Troy to make a speech at the fair there, and was assured of an audience of 50,000. Instead of that number, he had but 200! If the people wished to hear him they did not wish it had enough to pay an admission fee. Of course, he was bitterly disappointed, but he carried out his part of the programme unflinchingly.

In explanation of that fiasco, it is said the appointment was made by the Republican State Committee, and the local committee was not notified, and hence a hitch. However, it is certain that Roosevelt had an ample number of advance notices from the press, and if the voters had been hungry to hear him they would have gone without being pushed forward by the local committee.

Upon his return to New York city, Roosevelt appeared before a negro meeting at Lenox Hall. The meeting had been liberally advertised, but, according to the Herald, only 250 persons were present. Roosevelt, however, gave them as much "taffy" as they could digest. He was especially eloquent concerning the exploits of the colored cavalry in Cuba. He might have added that in the partition of the glory of the occasion the Rough Riders got some that belonged to his colored friends.

The Democrats of New York have been very active of late, and Mr. Croker, who is supposed to know something about politics, says the State will be carried by Van Wyck by 100,000 majority. Certain it is, that there is a very pretty contest on in New York, and that something more than Roosevelt's military renown is needed to carry him safely through.

The Dispatch has received from the publishers—the Williams & Wilkins Company, of Baltimore—"The Poems of Innis Randolph," compiled by his son from the original manuscripts. Some of the poems in the neat little volume, such as "Twilight at Hollywood," "The Good, Old Rebel," "A Fish Story," "John Marshall," and "The Back Log," are very familiar to the southern people and occupy places in many southern scrap-books.

A larger portion of the contents of the volume, however, now appears in print for the first time, and the unfamiliar poems but broaden the recognized claim of their author to the possession of the true poetic genius. Even those who knew the poet best and admired him most will have a higher appreciation of his gifts after having finished reading the collection. New beauties of his mind, new illustrations of his artistic perception, and new evidences of his depth of sentiment will have been unfolded to them.

The publishers have done their work well, and the preface, which tells of the inspiration of some of the poems, and which is by the compiler, Howard Randolph, is interesting.

The New York Tribune asks, "What would an Englishman, German, or Frenchman say if the biggest State of the Union should take this occasion to repudiate the President and his policy?" Well, if a sensible man, he would say that it had done a big thing along the line of preserving republican institutions.

President McKinley, in his swing around the circle, has said some very nice things about the South. No doubt he meant them. But, all the same, in conjunction with his Republican advisers in this section, he continues to foist negro officeholders upon the South. Between McKinley's words and McKinley's acts, so far as the South is concerned, there is a vast difference.

## A Muscular Musician.

"It is highly desirable that one who strives to attain the highest excellence as a performer on the pianoforte should have well-developed muscles."—Paderewski.

Our Jane has always had the craze To play as Paderewski plays, And that she has acquired his ways We've evidence bombastical; For our piano hourly quakes With wildly epileptic shakes, The while she thereat takes Her exercise gymnastical.

No sooner doth she get her pose, Than she each trained extensor throws Upon the keys with blows on blows Surprisingly herculean; She pivots here, pivots there, Lands knock-out punches everywhere, Till tonic echoes fill the air, Even to the vaults cerulean.

Crescendos on crescendos chase Forzandos o'er the keyboard's face, And when with tutte force brace She climbs the heights vociferous, We mount our wheels and ride away Ten miles beyond her muscles' play, Yet do we hear, at close of day, Her volleys soniferous.

## A Fraternal Rebuke.

First Tramp: I tell you what it is, Bill, they can talk against the ways of our profession as much as they please, but if we didn't look out for ourselves nobody'd ever look out for us; ain't that so?

Second Tramp: What are you givin' us? You know as well as I do that every Constable in the county is looking out for us at this very minute.

## A Political Penalty.

Tanner: I notice that your right hand is terribly swollen. Rheumatism, I suppose?

Hanner: Guess again.

Tanner: Oh, I see. Caused by shaking hands with your constituents during the canvass?

Hanner: Not exactly. It's a result of drawing checks for campaign purposes.

## His Assertion Disproved.

Wife: I wonder where Lucy is? I haven't seen her since suppertime.

Husband: She's in the parlor spooning with that young Grimes.

Wife: They can't be spooning, John, for I haven't heard anything stirring in there for the last half hour.

## A Precocious Challenger.

Father: I shall be sorry to be driven to it, my boy, but if you don't behave yourself I will certainly have to whip you.

Precocious Son: Why don't you wait, pa, till I get big enough to make it interesting?

It is a little singular, but a lazy man finds it easier to pass a resolution than to stand by it.

To outstrip the wind it isn't necessary for a vessel to sail under bare poles.

The enthusiastic bicyclist never thinks himself well off till he's well on.

## Burnt-Cork Politician.

(Pittsylvania Tribune.)

Mark Hanna emerges after the war from his bullet-proof seclusion to declare that the Republicans would make the administration's record the leading issue in the fall campaign. Mark is a burnt cork politician. He changes the political complexion of the Republican party whenever he learns that the American audience are on to his disguise.

Mark now says the Democrats are cooped up for using the leading issue in the administration's conduct of the war against them. The "Divine Right" of Hannam is exhibiting many attributes supposed to belong to his Satanic Majesty.

## Well Put.

(Buckingham Times.)

We are not voting for men—vote for principles. Are not your principles found in the Democratic party, the party of the great, plain people? Then, do not deceive yourself. Be steadfast in those principles and rebuke the man who would attempt to persuade from the path of duty.

## An Earnest Appeal.

(Blackstone Courier.)

The speech delivered by Captain John Lamb, member of Congress from the Third (Richmond) District, at Lunenburg Court, on Monday last, was one of the most earnest and common-sense appeals to the intelligent voter heard for a long while.

## No Criticism.

(Valley Herald.)

We have no criticisms to make on the gentlemen who declined to act on the Investigating Committee against the War Department. They may have been averse to soiling their hands and abusing their sense of smell.

## One Large Scar

Is All That Remains of Great Scrofula Sores

Neighbors Could Not Bear to Look Upon Her—A Grand, Complete Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla After Others Failed.

"I was taken with neuralgia in my head and eyes. Not long after this, a scrofula sore appeared on my left cheek, extending from my upper lip to my eye. Other sores came on my neck and on my right arm and one of my limbs. They were very troublesome and painful and soon became great running sores. My face looked so bad that some of my neighbors could not bear to look at me and advised me to wear a bandage, but I feared this would irritate the sore and make it worse. So I

Could Not Hide the Sores.

My niece, who was familiar with a case similar to mine, which had been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, urged me to try it. Finally I was persuaded to do so, and in a short time I saw it was helping me. The sores began to heal and the neuralgia in my head was better. In a few months the sores on my arms and limbs all healed; those on my neck gradually disappeared and now they are all gone. I have never had any symptom of scrofula since. One large scar on my right arm is all the sign that remains of my terrible affliction. The neuralgia is also cured."

Mrs. J. M. HARRIS, Etna, New Hampshire.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## BABY'S FACE

And Neck Looked Like Raw Meat. Mother and Child Had No Rest Day or Night from Itching.

Blood Would Flow Down Cheeks. Doctors and Dispensary No Use. Awful Suffering.

Cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES Now Entirely Healed With Lovely Clear Skin.

Our baby, when one month old, had a raw place on her neck which spread slowly over the whole face, the face and neck being all raw meat, sometimes dry and then wet, and something awful to look at. The way the child suffered, mother and child never had any rest day or night as it constantly itched, and the blood used to flow down her cheeks. We had doctors and went to the dispensary without any result. By using part of a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, three boxes of CUTICURA (ointment), and CUTICURA SOAP, the child was entirely healed. Now she is two years old and has a lovely skin, which we can be thankful to CUTICURA REMEDIES and nothing else.

Mrs. EMIL F. GARNJOSS, March 6, 1898, 213 Nassau Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

## BABY BORN WITH ECZEMA, CURED

My baby was born with Eczema. Tried home treatment and local physicians without success. It spread over his entire body and became so aggravating that he had no rest day or night. Applied CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA (ointment), and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and in a few months he was entirely well.

March 3, '98. Mrs. F. C. FINCH, Shelby, Ala.

Itching, burning eczema, and every species of itching, scaly, pimply, blotchy skin and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, instantly relieved and speedily cured by warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, granted of humor cures, when the best physicians fail. The records of cures effected by them are not only wonderful, but marvellous. They are beyond all doubt the greatest humors remedies ever compounded.

Sold throughout the world. FORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Tramps, Boston.

"How to Cure Every Baby Humors," mailed free.

## DEMOCRATIC CANVASS.

Appointments for Public Speaking In This State.

State Democratic Committee, Room 82, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Richmond, Va.

The following appointments for public speaking are announced:

HON. THOMAS S. MARTIN.

Culpeper (court), October 17th.

Brunswick (court), October 15th.

Surry (court), October 25th.

Charlotte (court), November 7th.

HON. JOHN F. RIXEY.

Culpeper (court), October 17th.

Stafford (court), October 19th.

Fauquier (court), October 24th.

HON. SYDNEY P. EPES.

Prince Edward (court), October 17th.

Nottoway (court), November 24.

Greensville (court), November 7th.

HON. JAMES HAY.

Harrisonburg, October 17th (court).

Luray, October 24th (court).

Charlottesville, November 7th (court).

HON. SAMUEL W. WILLIAMS.

Grayson, October 18th (court).

HON. H. D. FLOOD.

Amherst (court), October 17th.

Augusta (court), October 24th.

Nottoway (court), November 24.

Greensville (court), November 7th.

HON. P. J. OTEY.

Roanoke City, October 17th (night).

Smryna, Bedford county, October 21st (night).

Poaksville, Bedford county, October 22d (afternoon).

Montvale, Bedford county, October 18th, 7:30 P. M.

Otter Hill, Bedford county, October 19th, 7:30 P. M.

Sedalia, Bedford county, October 20th, 7:30 P. M.

Halifax (court), October 24th.

Republican Grove, Halifax county, October 25th (2 P. M.).

Mount Carmel, Halifax county, October 25th (2 P. M.).

South Hook, Halifax county, October 25th (2 P. M.).

Virginia, Halifax county, October 27th (2 P. M.).

Oak Level, Halifax county, October 28th (2 P. M.).

Clover, Halifax county, October 29th (2 P. M.).

Scottsburg, Halifax county, October 29th (2 P. M.).

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